

A New Lithobiomorphous Chilopod from Uruguay.

By RALPH V. CHAMBERLIN.

Comparatively few representatives of the Lithobiomorpha have been recorded from South America, those previously known, excepting one or two obviously introduced forms, belonging almost exclusively to the Henicopidae. The discovery of a member of the Lithobiidae in Uruguay is consequently a matter of interest and suggests the likelihood that this family will be found to have other representatives in the more southern sections of the continent. There is, of course, the slight possibility that this form may have been introduced, as *Lithobius forficatus* has been into Brazil, *c. g.*; but under any conditions the species represents a distinct new genus.

Kesubius, gen. nov.

A genus resembling *Lithobius* in the restricted sense but differing, *e.g.*, in having the claws of the palpi of the second maxillae bifid, the prosternal teeth only 2+2, and the penult legs of the male provided with a dorsal lobe at the distal end of the fourth joint similar to that of fifth joint in *Nampabius*. The special spine or seta of prosternum is ectal in position. Head with typical marginal interruptions. Ocelli few, multi-seriate. Articles of antennae numerous, above twenty-five. Posterior angles of ninth, eleventh and thirteenth dorsal plates produced. Pores present on last four pairs of coxae, uniseriate. Genotype.—*Kesubius syntheticus* sp. nov.

Kesubius syntheticus sp. nov.

Dorsum and head brown. Legs and antennae yellowish. Antennae moderately long; composed of twenty-seven articles which are mostly of moderate length. Ocelli nine in number, arranged in three series; thus, 1+3, 3, 2; the ocelli well separated, pale; organ of Tomosvary elliptic, larger than seriate ocelli but smaller than the single ocellus. Prosternum not showing a distinct dental plate, the teeth not darker and not, or but little, more chitinous than the subjacent part of prosternum; special spine situated close to ectal edge of outer tooth and a little caudad of it; prosternum shouldered ectad of teeth on each side, the shoulder or corner obtusely angular. Ven-

tral spines of first legs 0, 0, 1, 3, 1. Ventral spines of thirteenth legs 0, 1, 3, 3, 1; dorsal spines, 1, 0, 3, 1, 1. Ventral spines of penult legs, 0, 1, 3, 2, 1; dorsal 1, 0, 3, 1, 0. Dorsal spines of eleventh and twelfth legs, 0, 0, 3, 1, 2. Coxae not laterally armed. In the male the lobe at end of fourth joint of penult legs is small, subcylindric, distally truncate, and extends obliquely dorsocaudad above the plane of articulation with fifth joint. Coxal pores 3, 5, 5, 3.

Length, 15 mm.

Locality.—Uruguay: Montevideo. Type: Male, with anal legs missing, sent for identification by F. Felippone. In collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

A New Genus of the Siphonaptera.

By CARROLL FOX, Surgeon, U. S. Public Health Service.

Actenophthalmus gen. nov.

Very close to *Rhadinopsylla* Jordan and Rothschild (1912) but easily distinguished by the six pairs of lateral plantar bristles on the fifth tarsal segments of all legs.

Frontal notch distinct; eye absent; a genal comb of five spines of approximately the same length, the upper spine not in line with and diverging from the others; anterior margin of the antennal groove thickened especially at the usual location of the eye; antennal groove not carried to top of head, the internal incassation absent; labial palpus of five segments, the last segment not as long as the fourth and having near the tip posteriorly a curved bristle as in *Rhadinopsylla* and *Ctenophthalmus*; pronotal comb present; abdominal tergites with apical spines as follows, 2nd. with 6, 3rd. with 8, 4th. with 6 and 5th. with 4, on the two sides taken together; seventh tergite with two antepygidial bristles on each side; pygidium convex; a large patch of hairs on inner side of hind coxa; fifth tarsal segment of all legs with six pairs of stout lateral plantar bristles.

Type, *Actenophthalmus heiseri* McCoy (1911) as *Ctenophthalmus*. Type specimen in U. S. National Museum, No. 14154. Host unknown. Locality, Mojave, California.